What is claimed is:

1. An antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site, translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding Fas, wherein said antisense compound inhibits the expression of said Fas.

2. The antisense compound of claim 1 which is an antisense oligonucleotide.

3. The antisense compound of claim 2 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide has a sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 67, 68, 80, 82, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 154, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 173, 175, 176 or 178.

4. The antisense compound of claim 2 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

5. The antisense compound of claim 4 wherein the modified internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate linkage.

6. The antisense compound of claim 2 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety.

7. The antisense compound of claim 6 wherein the modified sugar moiety is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety.

8. The antisense compound of claim 2 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleobase.

9. The antisense compound of claim 8 wherein modified nucleobase is a 5-methyl cytosine.

10. The antisense compound of claim 2 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11 further comprising a colloidal dispersion system.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 11 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

14. A method of inhibiting the expression of Fas in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissue with the antisense compound of claim 1 so that expression of Fas is inhibited.

15. A method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Fas comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense compound of claim 1 so that expression of Fas is inhibited.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the disease or condition is an autoimmune or inflammatory disease.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune disease or condition is hepatitis.

18. The method of claim 15 wherein said disease or condition is cancer.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein said cancer is a cancer of the colon, liver, lung or a lymphoma.

20. The method of claim 15 wherein the disease or condition is associated with apoptosis.

21. The method of claim 15 wherein the disease or condition is allograft rejection.

22. The method of claim 15 wherein the disease or condition is ischemia reperfusion injury.

23. An antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to the coding region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding Fas, wherein said antisense compound inhibits the expression of said Fas and has a sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 6, 7, 8, 10, 69, 73, 74, 76, 78, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 or 171.

24. The antisense compound of claim 23 which is an antisense oligonucleotide.

25. The antisense compound of claim 24 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

26. The antisense compound of claim 25 wherein the modified internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate linkage.

27. The antisense compound of claim 24 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety.

28. The antisense compound of claim 27 wherein the modified sugar moiety is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety.

29. The antisense compound of claim 24 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleobase.

30. The antisense compound of claim 29 wherein modified nucleobase is a 5-methyl cytosine.

31. The antisense compound of claim 24 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense compound of claim 23 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

33. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 32 further comprising a colloidal dispersion system.

34. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 32 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

35. A method of inhibiting the expression of Fas in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissue with the antisense compound of claim 23 so that expression of Fas is inhibited.

36. A method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Fas comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense compound of claim 23 so that expression of Fas is inhibited.

37. The method of claim 36 wherein the disease or condition is an autoimmune or inflammatory disease.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune disease or condition is hepatitis.

39. The method of claim 36 wherein said disease or condition is cancer.

40. The method of claim 39 wherein said cancer is a cancer of the colon, liver, lung or a lymphoma.

41. The method of claim 36 wherein the disease or condition is associated with apoptosis.

42. The method of claim 36 wherein the disease or condition is allograft rejection.

43. The method of claim 36 wherein the disease or condition is ischemia reperfusion injury.

44. An antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational termination region, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding Fas ligand, wherein said antisense compound inhibits the expression of said Fas ligand.

45. The antisense compound of claim 44 which is an antisense oligonucleotide.

46. The antisense compound of claim 45 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide has a sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 36, 37, 43 or 44.

47. The antisense compound of claim 45 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

48. The antisense compound of claim 47 wherein the modified internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate linkage.

49. The antisense compound of claim 45 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety.

50. The antisense compound of claim 49 wherein the modified sugar moiety is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety.

51. The antisense compound of claim 45 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleobase.

52. The antisense compound of claim 51 wherein modified nucleobase is a 5-methyl cytosine.

53. The antisense compound of claim 45 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide.

54. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense compound of claim 44 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

55. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 54 further comprising a colloidal dispersion system.

56. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 54 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

57. A method of inhibiting the expression of Fas ligand in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissue with the antisense compound of claim 44 so that expression of Fas ligand is inhibited.

58. A method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Fas ligand comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense compound of claim 44 so that expression of Fas ligand is inhibited.

59. The method of claim 58 wherein the disease or condition is an autoimmune or inflammatory disease.

60. The method of claim 59 wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune disease or condition is hepatitis.

61. The method of claim 58 wherein said disease or condition is cancer.

62. The method of claim 61 wherein said cancer is a cancer of the colon, liver, lung or a lymphoma.

63. A method of preventing allograft rejection in an allograft recipient comprising administering to the allograft recipient an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

64. The method of claim 63 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

65. The method of claim 64 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

66. The method of claim 63 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

67. The method of claim 63 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

68. The method of claim 63 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

69. The method of claim 63 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

70. A method of preventing rejection of an allograft by an allograft recipient comprising contacting the allograft with an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

71. The method of claim 70 wherein the perfusion is performed *ex vivo*.

72. The method of claim 70 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

73. The method of claim 70 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

74. The method of claim 70 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

75. The method of claim 70 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

76. The method of claim 70 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

77. The method of claim 70 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

78. A method of preventing ischemia reperfusion injury in an allograft recipient comprising administering to the allograft recipient an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

79. The method of claim 78 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

80. The method of claim 79 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

81. The method of claim 78 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

82. The method of claim 78 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

83. The method of claim 78 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

84. The method of claim 78 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

85. A method of preventing ischemia reperfusion injury of an allograft comprising contacting the allograft with an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

86. The method of claim 85 wherein the perfusion is performed *ex vivo*.

87. The method of claim 85 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

88. The method of claim 87 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

89. The method of claim 85 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

90. The method of claim 85 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

91. The method of claim 85 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

92. The method of claim 85 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

93. A method of preventing apoptosis in an allograft recipient comprising administering to the allograft recipient an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

94. The method of claim 93 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

95. The method of claim 94 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

96. The method of claim 93 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

97. The method of claim 93 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

98. The method of claim 93 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

99. The method of claim 93 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

100. A method of preventing apoptosis in an allograft comprising contacting the allograft with an antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding Fas.

101. The method of claim 100 wherein the perfusion is performed *ex vivo*.

102. The method of claim 100 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

103. The method of claim 102 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO: 73.

104. The method of claim 100 wherein the allograft is a cardiac allograft.

105. The method of claim 100 wherein the allograft is a renal allograft.

106. The method of claim 100 wherein the allograft is an hepatic allograft.

107. The method of claim 100 wherein the allograft is a skin allograft.

108. An antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Fap-1, wherein said antisense compound inhibits the expression of said Fap-1.

109. The antisense compound of claim 108 which is an antisense oligonucleotide.

110. The antisense compound of claim 109 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide has a sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, or 64.

111. The antisense compound of claim 109 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

112. The antisense compound of claim 111 wherein the modified internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate linkage.

113. The antisense compound of claim 109 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety.

114. The antisense compound of claim 113 wherein the modified sugar moiety is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety.

115. The antisense compound of claim 109 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleobase.

116. The antisense compound of claim 115 wherein the modified nucleobase is a 5-methyl cytosine.

117. The antisense compound of claim 115 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide.

118. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense compound of claim 108 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

119. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 118 further comprising a colloidal dispersion system.

120. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 118 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.

121. A method of inhibiting the expression of Fap-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissue with the antisense compound of claim 108 so that expression of Fap-1 is inhibited.

122. A method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Fap-1 comprising administering to

said animal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense compound of claim 108 so that expression of Fap-1 is inhibited.

123. The method of claim 122 wherein the disease or condition is an autoimmune or inflammatory disease.

124. The method of claim 123 wherein said inflammatory or autoimmune disease or condition is hepatitis.

125. The method of claim 122 wherein said disease or condition is cancer.

126. The method of claim 125 wherein said cancer is a cancer of the colon, liver, lung or a lymphoma.